

## CHAPTER VIII.

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FROM 1765 TO 1775—INCORPORATION AS A PARISH IN BOW  
BY THE NAME OF CONCORD.

As the greater part of the inhabitants of Rumford were at this time comprehended in the township of Bow, to which the former were unanimously opposed, vexatious difficulties were experienced in conducting town affairs, and particularly in assessing and collecting taxes. Even some of the inhabitants of Bow proper felt themselves as much oppressed as those of Rumford. Hence petitions were presented to the General Assembly of the Province, setting forth their respective grievances.\* On the 11th of April, 1764, Rev. Mr. Walker presented a petition,\* setting forth that the “affairs of the inhabitants [of Rumford] have been in great confusion since 1749;” that they have “felt themselves greatly aggrieved” by the imposition of heavy taxes; and, as a remedy for the evils complained of, prays that they may be “incorporated by their former known bounds.” In answer to this petition the House of Representatives reëffirmed by a vote, that “what the town of Bow is now in arrears for the Province tax shall be collected,” and that “all the inhabitants settled on lands between said Bow, Canterbury and New-Hopkinton, except such as are already polled off to Pembroke and New-Hopkinton, shall be taxed and pay their proportion” of the same; that “the inhabitants of Bow [including, of course, all in Rumford] should meet in Bow for the choice of officers, &c.,

\* See Documents for Chap. VIII., Nos. 1 and 2.

and on these conditions "*the petitioner shall have liberty to bring in a bill!*"

It hence appears that the government tenaciously clung to their original purpose of giving Bow the preëminence, and of disallowing all the claims and rights of Rumford as incorporated by Massachusetts.

Finally, however, on the 25th of May, 1765, an act of incorporation was obtained, the conditions of which were humiliating to the inhabitants of Rumford; but it was the best they could get, and this was preferred to the abhorred embrace in which they had been held for more than fifteen years. For the whole act I must refer the reader to the documentary chapter;\* but the title is in the words following: "*An act for setting off a part of the Town of Bow, together with some lands adjoining thereto, with the inhabitants thereon, and making them a Parish; investing them with such privileges and immunities as Towns in this Province have and do enjoy.*" To this "parish" in the town of Bow was given the name of CONCORD. The "parish" comprised the inhabitants who are settled on the lands herein described, viz.: "*Beginning at the mouth of Contoocook river, so called, which is the south-east corner of Boscawen; from thence, south, seventy-three degrees west, by said Boscawen, four miles; from thence, running south, seventeen degrees east, seven miles and one hundred rods; from thence, running north, seventy-three degrees east, about four miles, to Merrimack river; then crossing the said river, and still continuing the same course to Soucook river; then, beginning again at the mouth of Contoocook river aforesaid, from thence, running north, seventy-three degrees east, six hundred and six rods from the easterly bank of Merrimack river, or till it shall come to the south-west line of Canterbury; from thence, south-east, on said line, two miles and eighty rods; from thence, south, seventeen degrees east, to Soucook river aforesaid; from thence, down the said river, till it comes to where the line from Merrimack river strikes Soucook river.*"

The inhabitants included within the abovesaid bounds were granted all the ordinary powers and privileges of towns, "ex-

\* Documents for Chap VIII., No. 3.

cepting that when any of the inhabitants of the aforesaid parish shall have occasion to lay out any road through any of the lands that are already laid out and divided by the said town of Bow, application shall be for the same to the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the said Province, as in other cases." Provision was also made in the act for collecting "all arrearages of taxes," and for assessing and collecting the taxes which should be due in 1765 and 1766. To secure all these ends more effectually, John Noyes and Edward Russell, of Bow proper, were to be united with the selectmen of the new parish, to assess the polls and estates of all the inhabitants who were subjected to pay the taxes.

It will be perceived that by this incorporation the bounds of the township are considerably varied from the original.\* The north line of Concord, on the west side, was changed from "the middle" of the Contoocook, to the "southerly side thereof." The north bound, on the east side, was run straight to the Can-

\* The original grant of Penacook was *seven miles square and one hundred rods*, commencing "where Contoocook river falls into Merrimack river, and thence to extend, upon a course east, seventeen degrees north, three miles, and upon a course west, seventeen degrees south, four miles—to be the northerly bounds of the said township; and from the extreme parts of that line, to be set off southerly at *right angles*, until seven miles shall be accomplished from the said north bounds." This original grant does not determine the precise point "where Contoocook river falls into Merrimack river"—where the north line shall be run—whether it shall be in the *middle* of the Contoocook, or on the *northerly* or *southerly* side. It seems, however, to have been understood to run *from the middle*; for when Contoocook (now Boscawen) was granted by Massachusetts, in December, 1732, it was bounded as follows, viz.: "Beginning at the *middle* of Contoocook river, where it empties into Merrimack, where it joins on Penacook plantation; thence, running west, fifteen degrees south, adjoining Penacook line, four miles, to a white pine tree, marked for Penacook corner-bounds;" and thence, further on the same line, three miles and eight poles," &c. [See original grant in Price's History of Boscawen, p. 21.] The difference of two degrees in the line was probably owing to the variation of the compass; for it is manifest that the Contoocook line west, which commences "*at the middle*" of the Contoocook river, "where it joins on Penacook plantation," ran on the Penacook line four miles to its westerly corner bounds. But when Boscawen was newly incorporated by New-Hampshire, in 1760, the bounds were described as follows, viz.: "Beginning at the *southerly* side of Contoocook river's mouth, where the same falls into Merrimack river; running thence, on a course west, seventeen degrees south, seven miles and one hundred rods," &c. Why this change in the starting point of the line between Concord and Boscawen—from "*the middle of the Contoocook*" to the "*southerly side thereof*"—there are various conjectures. [See statement in Document No. 4, Chapter VIII.]

But the variation and change from the original bounds were far greater on the east side. Originally the line ran straight from the mouth of the Contoocook, "east, seventeen degrees north, three miles;" but by the new incorporation it was to run east, seventeen degrees north, only "six hundred and six rods from the easterly bank of Merrimack river till it shall come to the south-west line of Canterbury; from thence, south-east, on said line, two miles and eighty rods; from thence, south, seventeen degrees east, to Soucook river; from thence, down the said river till it comes to where the line" from the west of Merrimack river running across strikes the Soucook river.

terbury line six hundred and six rods; then, south-east, on the Canterbury line, two miles and eighty rods; thence, south, seventeen degrees east, to meet the Soucook river, which was made the remainder of the eastern bound. The southern boundary, also, instead of being seven miles, according to the original grant, was limited on the east side by the Soucook, at the point where the line from the west across the Merrimack river struck it. This line struck the Soucook river about twenty rods above what were called Head's Mills, in Pembroke. The old bounds are still visible.\*

In consequence of this change in the original boundaries on the east side, there were two *gores of land*, called the northerly and southerly Bow Gores. The northerly gore, containing about one thousand three hundred and seventy-nine acres can be distinguished on the map of the town accompanying this volume, lying on the east side of the township, between the Soucook river on the east and the original straight line, which formed the eastern boundary of Rumford. This gore came to a point on the high land north-west of the dwelling-house of Mr. John Clough, on the Loudon road. The house of Mr. Clough was formerly owned by Mr. Benjamin Thompson, who lived in "Bow Gore," and who used to be complained of by his neighbors "*because he didn't pay taxes any where.*" Near Mr. Thompson's, within the Gore, was a school-house, where the children of the Potter families, and others in Concord, attended school. This state of things continued until both Gores were annexed to Concord by an act of the Legislature, December 13, 1804.†

In regard to the name — CONCORD — given to the township in the new incorporation, the uniform tradition is, that it was designed to express the entire unanimity in purpose and action which had characterized the inhabitants of Rumford during the period of their controversy with the proprietors of Bow, and, indeed, from the first settlement of Penacook.‡

By the act of incorporation, Samuel Emerson, Esq.,§ of

\* See Town Records, Vol. III., p. 126. † See acts in Secretary's office.

‡ The Rev. John Barnard, in his sermon at the ordination of Mr. Walker, charged the people "always to live in *Love and Peace*—to rejoice and strengthen the hands of their Minister by their CONCORD." This they always did do.

§ See Town Records.

Chester, was authorized and appointed to call the "first meeting of the inhabitants, for the choice of town officers," on the third Tuesday of August, 1765; but, as the records set forth, "by some accident the meeting was not duly called," and was not held at that time. Consequently, at the next meeting of the General Court, November 27, 1765, a special resolve and vote were passed, authorizing the said Emerson to call a meeting for the aforesaid purpose, on the third Tuesday of January, 1766.\*

Accordingly, the first "*legal meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of the Parish of Concord*" was held on the 21st day of January, 1766. At this meeting it was voted that "Lieut. Richard Hasseltine be moderator, and Peter Coffin parish clerk."

"*Voted*, That Joseph Farnum, Lot Colby and John Chandler, jun., be selectmen.

"*Voted*, That Benjamin Emery be constable.

"*Voted*, That Lieut. Richard Hasseltine and Amos Abbot be tythingmen.

"*Voted*, That Jonathan Chase, Robert Davis and Nathaniel Eastman be surveyors of highways.

"*Voted*, That Dea. George Abbot be sealer of leather.

"*Voted*, That Lieut. Nathaniel Abbot be sealer of weights and measures."

The foregoing is the whole record of the first "meeting of the Parish of Concord." The persons above chosen held office till the ensuing first Tuesday in March, when the first annual meeting was held.†

At the first *annual meeting*, March 4th, Ezra Carter, Esq., was chosen moderator, and Benjamin Rolfe, Esq., clerk.‡ One hundred pounds, lawful money, were raised "for paying Rev.

\* See Town Records.

† The manner of notifying parish meetings was as follows: 1. The selectmen issued an order to the constable of the parish to notify a meeting at a specified time and place, and for specified purposes. 2. The constable issued his notice "by setting up a notification," agreeably to the order from the selectmen, at the meeting-house door, — days before the meeting. 3. A meeting held pursuant to such a notification was a "legal meeting." From the first meeting in January, 1766, till 1784, the "notice" for legal meetings was given "*to the inhabitants and freeholders of the PARISH OF CONCORD*" — subsequently, upon petition, in 1784, as will appear from the records, the word "parish," which was always offensive to the inhabitants, was dropped, and "town" substituted therefor.

‡ See full list of officers at the close of this chapter.

Mr. Walker's salary from the 26th of May, 1765, to the 26th of May, 1766; together with the other necessary charges of the parish, and a committee appointed to reckon with the collectors and constable that have been chosen."\*

On the 25th of March it was "*Voted*, That the school shall be kept on the easterly side of the river such part of the year as their rates for the school shall come to of the polls and estates that lay to the northward of Sugar Ball; also, at a place that will best accommodate those persons that live upon Contoocook road, northward of Nathan Colby's — and those persons that live westward of said road, such part of the year as their rates will pay; also, at a place that will best accommodate those persons that live upon Hopkinton road, westerly of Theodore Stevens' and westerly of Turkey river, such a part of the year as their rates will pay; and the remainder of the year it shall be kept in the town street, about the middle way from Capt. Chandler's to Lot Colby's."

Capt. Chandler, referred to in the above vote, lived in a house on the road which runs west by Richard Bradley's, on the spot where a new house is just erected by Hamilton Perkins, Esq. An apple tree is now growing where the old cellar was. Here his son Daniel lived, who was father of ABIEL, the distinguished benefactor of Dartmouth College. Abiel Walker, Esq., well remembered the old Chandler house. Daniel Chandler erected a frame in addition to his father's house, on the same spot, but not being able to finish it, it fell first into the hands of John Stevens, trader, and was sold by him to Capt. Robert Davis, and moved on to the Davis lot, north side of Franklin street, on the rise of ground about ten rods from Main street. In this house lived Capt. David Davis, father of Gen. Davis. Lot Colby lived at the other extreme of the main settlement, at the "Eleven Lots," and on the spot where the venerable Joseph Abbot died, January 20, 1832, aged ninety. Mr. Joseph S. Lund now lives on the same spot. The school-house was a few rods north of Gass' tavern. The late Richard Herbert and Abiel Walker, when boys, went to school there to a Master Hogg, from Dunbarton.

Another meeting of the Parish of Concord was held November

\* See Constable's Warrant, Doc. No. 5, Chap. VIII.

10th, this year, at which Mr. Phinehas Virgin was chosen surveyor of highways "in the room of Lt. Ebenezer Virgin, deceased." Phinehas was the eldest son of Lt. Ebenezer — born November 21, 1733. The father was an original proprietor — a man of enterprise, and highly useful as a citizen. He probably came from Salisbury, Massachusetts, and built and lived in the house still standing on the Mill Brook Interval, so called, on the east side of the Merrimack, a few rods in rear of the house of Mr. John Jarvis. Mr. Virgin was the man who first came in possession of the "Peorawarra gun," before described. He was the father of seven children, and his descendants are numerous and respectable.\*

## 1767.

About this time the inhabitants of Bow, who, according to the charter of "the Parish of Concord," were rated with the latter, feeling themselves "*greatly abused*," presented the following petition to the General Assembly for relief:

"To His Excellency JOHN WENTWORTH, Esquire," &c.:

The Petition of the Selectmen of Bow, in behalf of themselves and inhabitants of said Bow, exclusive of such as are set off into Parishes —

HUMBLY SHEWETH, "That your petitioners have been and are now greatly abused by being rated with Concord; for their Selectmen are y<sup>e</sup> major part of the Assessors, and they make the rates as they see fit: Wherefore the s<sup>d</sup> petitioners humbly and earnestly prays your Excellency and Honours to take their distressed circumstances under consideration, and releave them from being rated any longer with Concord, in such manner as your Excellency and Honours shall in your great wisdom and clemency see fit, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

SAMUEL ROGERS,  
SAMUEL WELCH,  
EPHRAIM MOORS,  
*Selectmen of Bow.*"

[August 28, 1767. Read and ordered to be sent down to the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Assembly.]

The first enumeration of the inhabitants of the Province† was

\* See Register of Virgin Family.

† The number of towns in the Province at this time was ninety-five — whole population, 52,700. Twenty-one towns were returned as having a larger population than Concord. [See census of 1767 — Historical Collections by Moore & Farmer, vol. i., p. 166.]

this year made by order of the General Assembly. The following is the return for Concord :

"Unmarried men, from sixteen to sixty, . . . . .	62
Married men, from sixteen to sixty, . . . . .	125
Boys, sixteen and under, . . . . .	189
Men, sixty and above, . . . . .	18
Females, unmarried, . . . . .	204
Females, married, . . . . .	126
Male slaves,* . . . . .	9
Female slaves, . . . . .	4
Widows, . . . . .	15
Total, . . . . .	752"

### 1768-9.

At a meeting January 2, 1769, Capt. Chandler was "chosen and desired to notify all persons that owe any rates in this parish, and use his best endeavors with them to get them to settle with the Rev. Mr. Timothy Walker, and to pay what rates they owe before Concord was incorporated."

Mr. Timothy Walker, Jr., "was chosen, March 7, town clerk, in place of Benjamin Rolfe," who appears to have been in feeble health; and the parish clerk was "desired to purchase two sufficient books for the use of the parish." Messrs. Benjamin Emery, John Kimball and Robert Davis were appointed a committee "to treat with the proprietors of the meeting-house, in order to purchase said house for the use of the parish." The purchase was not made till 1782.

### 1770.

The parish agreed to "give forty shillings, lawful money, per acre for land" through Joseph Farnum's field, for a road, and "to pay Mrs. Osgood the first cost for the burying-cloth;" to "pay ten shillings for every wolf, and six pence for every crow killed within the parish the present year." The following year, 1771, the bounty for killing a wolf was raised to "twenty shillings," and "for every crow caught in the parish, nine pence."

\* See "Facts and Anecdotes" at the end of this chapter.



On the 21st of December, 1771, Benjamin Rolfe, Esq., deceased.\*

Heretofore nothing has appeared in the records respecting courts or jurors, or even the county to which Concord belonged. But a "warrant" was issued for a special town meeting, to be held August 24, 1772, "to choose one man of those duly qualified to serve at His Majesty's Superior Court of Judicature, to be held at Exeter, in and for the county of Rockingham, as a petit juror, the first Tuesday in September next;" also, "to see what said parish will allow those who have served as jurors for said parish, and what said parish will allow jurors for the future."

Accordingly, at the meeting held for the above purpose, "Mr. Lot Colby was drawn out of the box for a juror." "Three shillings" were allowed "Messrs. Ebenezer Hall and Joshua Abbot for each day they have served the parish as jurors;" and "three shillings to be paid each juror per day, who shall serve the parish as jurors for the future."

November 21st, this year, Andrew McMillan, Esq., was appointed to present a petition to the Honorable General Court, "that the inhabitants of Concord may have the same power and privilege of laying out roads which any other town or parish in this Province have or do enjoy; and that the boundaries of said parish may be made as extensive as the township of Rumford (so called) formerly was;"† and the next year, 1773, Mr. Mc-

\* "July 29, 1771. At a meeting of the proprietors—*Voted*, That Benjamin Rolfe, Esq., the proprietors' former clerk, deliver the proprietors' books to John Kimball, the present clerk." Mr. Kimball was chosen proprietors' clerk May 7, 1771, and took the oath of office before Andrew McMillan, Esq. He held the office till October 18, 1774, when he was succeeded by Timothy Walker, Jr. November 7, 1774—*Voted*, That the proprietors' books be delivered by Mr. John Kimball to Timothy Walker, Jr.; "that a just and equal division of all the common land be made, and that Messrs. Benjamin Emery, Robert Davis and Philip Eastman, be a committee for said purpose;" and "that said committee make up to Ebenezer Hall and Jabez Abbot what land the proprietors of Bow took from the heirs of Edward Abbot, deceased;" "that Messrs. Benjamin Emery, Philip Eastman, Thomas Stickney, Joseph Hall, Jr., and Lot Colby, be discharged, and are discharged from the sum of £160 3s. 5d. 1q.—being part of the notes which they recovered of the administrators on the estate of Benjamin Rolfe, Esq., deceased, for the proprietors of Concord, dated March, 1760, together with the interest for the notes dated November, A. D. 1753."

The division of common lands above ordered was duly made and laid off in one hundred and three shares. A record of the same is found in the third volume of the Proprietors' Records, pp. 456–505.

† As to the right of laying out roads, &c., see charter of Concord.

Millan was appointed to present a petition that the parish of Concord may be annexed to the county of Hillsborough, provided that there might be an inferior and superior court held annually in said parish.

### 1773.

Previous to presenting the petition for the purpose just named, the inhabitants of the town made an expression of their respect to the Governor in the following address, which tradition ascribes to the pen of the then young but aspiring Benjamin Thompson, afterward Count Rumford :

#### ADDRESS OF THE INHABITANTS OF CONCORD TO GOV. JOHN WENTWORTH, 1773.

*The Humble Address of the Inhabitants of Concord, in the Province of New-Hampshire, to His Excellency JOHN WENTWORTH, Esq., Captain General, Governor, and Commander-in-Chief in and over said Province.*

#### MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

As good Will and Affection between Rulers and Ruled are the happy source of all well ordered Government, it gives us pleasure to observe the great Harmony and Unanimity that subsist between your Excellency and the People of this Province, while those of the Neighboring Colonies are daily seeking Redress, and still complaining of grievances and oppression. Notwithstanding the great Difficulties which have attended your Excellency ever since you came to the Chair of this Government, and the many disadvantages this Province in particular has, and still labors under; yet, from the best Observations we have been able to make, we find no Colony on the Continent in which good Order, Peace, and good Government, have more prevailed than in this, or in which Officers of every kind have discharged the duties of their respective Offices with more Prudence, Moderation and Firmness.

Through your Excellency's great care and Wisdom, we find the unsettled Lands improving and settling with rapid progress, and that your Excellency is pleased to give every necessary encouragement to promote and facilitate the same, and that even by your Excellency's own Example.\*

And if your Excellency's wise Administration should be continued, we make no doubt in a few Years of seeing this Province not unequal to those of its Neighbors, in numbers of People and Opulence.

Whatever Aspersions your Excellency's Character may have injuriously met with in England, from prejudiced and designing Men, with regard to your Excellency's governing this Province, we are assured, and believe every disinterested person will join with us, that they are urged without any just foundation—and, were those Matters

\* Gov. Wentworth had begun a plantation for himself, in the town of Wolfborough, on which he expended large sums. [*Belknap's Hist. of N. H.*, vol. i., p. 339, Dover ed., 1831.]

represented in a True point of Light, we are fully satisfied that your Excellency would receive the Approbation of His Majesty, and the Applause of the People of this Province in general.

At a meeting of the said Inhabitants of Concord, on Thursday, the 1st day of April, A. D. 1773 —

*Voted*, That the foregoing Address be immediately presented to His Excellency John Wentworth, Esq., Captain General, Governor, and Commander-in-Chief in and over the said Province of New-Hampshire. Attest: TIMO. WALKER, Jr., *Town Clerk*.

### 1774.

During the year 1774 the settlement of the long controversy between the proprietors of Bow and Rumford "was completed." Immediately thereupon, and even in anticipation of it, a petition was presented by Timothy Walker, Jr., "in behalf of himself and his associates," to the General Court of Massachusetts, setting forth the great expense they had been at, and losses incurred by the controversy with Bow, and praying that, as a remuneration, "a tract of land may be granted them on the Ammoscoggin river," in the Province of Maine. Through the politeness of Timothy Walker, Esq., of Rumford, Maine, youngest son of the late Charles Walker, Esq., and grandson of the Hon. Timothy Walker, of Concord, I have been furnished with a copy of the said petition, and the proceedings of the General Court in relation to it, with the names of the original grantees of the new township; also, a copy of the record of their early proceedings — all of which must be interesting to the descendants of the original settlers, both of Concord and of Rumford, in Maine.\*

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### MISCELLANEOUS FACTS AND ANECDOTES RELATIVE TO THIS PERIOD.

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#### SLAVES.

CONCORD, March 4, 1767.

Received of Andrew McMillan the sum of forty-seven pounds ten shillings, lawful money, in full consideration for my Negro Boy slave named Caesar, aged about eleven years, which Negro Boy I have this day sold to said McMillan, and promise to warrant and defend the

\* See Documents for Chapter VIII., No. 7.

property of said Negro Boy to him, the said McMillan,\* and his heirs or assigns forever, against the claims of any other person or persons whatsoever.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the day and date above mentioned.

Witness: { Paul Burbeen,  
James Osgood.

BENJAMIN OSGOOD.†

*Know all Men by these Presents,*

That I, Patrick Gault, of Chester, in His Majesty's Province of New-Hampshire, in New-England, husbandman, for and in consideration of the sum of twenty pounds, lawful money, to me in hand before the delivery hereof, well and truly paid by Andrew McMillan, of Concord, in the Province aforesaid, Esq., the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, have bargained and sold, and by these presents do bargain and sell unto him, the said Andrew McMillan, my Negro Garl, named *Dinah*, aged about eight years, to have and to hold the said Negro Garl Dinah, by these presents, to him, the said Andrew McMillan, his heirs, administrators and assigns; and I, the said Patrick Gault, for myself, my heirs and administrators, shall and will warrant, and forever defend her, the said Negro Garl, unto him, the said Andrew McMillan, his heirs, administrators and assigns, against all the claims and demands of any person or persons whomsoever; and have put her, the said Negro Garl, into his, the said Andrew McMillan's, possession, by delivering her unto him, the said McMillan, at the time of sealing hereof. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 24th day of May, and in the eighth year of His Majesty's reign, A. D. one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight.

In presents of us: { Hannah McMillan, PATRICK <sup>His</sup> X GAULT.  
Sam'l Noyes. mark.

BILLERICA, May 2, 1761.

*Know all Men by these Presents,* That I, Hannah Bowers, of Billerica, widow, have sold unto Lot Colby, of Rumford, in the Province of New-Hampshire, a mulatto Negro Boy, named *Salem*,‡ and have received forty-five shillings sterling, in full consideration for the said boy, as witness my hand.

HANNAH BOWERS.

Test.: { Joseph Walker,  
Josiah Bowers.

\* See Biographical Notice of Andrew McMillan, Esq.

† Benjamin Osgood was a brother of McMillan's wife.

‡ That slaves were bought and sold like cattle and horses, previous to the Revolution, appears from the following, taken from the *Essex Journal*, (Newburyport,) March 2, 1774:

"To be sold,

A HEALTHY NEGRO GIRL,

about twenty-three years old — born in this country.

LIKEWISE,

A SERVICEABLE MARE,

which goes well in a carriage.

Enquire of the Printers."

Of the subsequent history of the "Negro Garl Dinah" but little is now known, except that on the removal of her master to Conway, in 1774, she was left, probably, in the family of Mrs. McMillan's mother, ("Mother Osgood,") and that she married and settled in the neighboring town of Canterbury, where she lived to an advanced age, familiarly known as "Old Dinah," where several families of her descendants now reside and are frequently seen in the streets of Concord selling baskets.

The "Boy Cæsar" accompanied his master to Conway, but was roving and unsteady in his habits, and finally absented himself from the family entirely. He married twice, and died in 1847 or 1848, in the ninety-second year of his age. His eldest daughter, *Lois*, is now living, in good health, in the family of Daniel Eastman, of Conway.\*

Aaron Stevens, commonly called "crowner"—that is, Coroner Stevens—had a negro man who was the town "dog-whipper"—it being his office to scourge dogs out of the meeting-house on the Sabbath, for which he received a few pennies from such as were disposed to pay him. The faithful discharge of his office afforded fine amusement for the children during Sabbath hours.

Capt. John Roach, who lived in the old "Rogers house," east of the late Gov. Hill's residence, owned a negro woman. She had a child, who was taken care of and supported by the town.

Dea. Joseph Hall, senior, had a slave woman who had two children, one named Lois and the other John Brown. John was given to Dea. Jonathan Wilkins, who married a grand-daughter of Dea. Hall. John was *non compos*, and gave the deacon so much trouble that at last he threw him on the town for support. At one time John was put to hoeing potatoes alone; but it was found he skipped over every other hill. Being asked what he did it for, said—"So as to keep up." He was once sent to turn out calves from the stall, but, not succeeding in unfastening their yokes, the deacon's hired man turned the calves out and yoked John up.

Of other slaves in Concord about this time, tradition has preserved some interesting reminiscences. Ephraim Farnum,

\* Information from Dr. Chadbourne.

grandfather of Moses H. Farnum, and living on the same spot, owned a black boy named *Cæsar*. Mr. Farnum had a pen for small pigs near his kitchen door. On looking into it early one morning, he discovered a bundle closely pinned together, which, on opening, he found contained an infant negro child. Pitying the little foundling, he took it from the pig-pen into his house, and took care of it. Some ten years afterwards a gentleman from Massachusetts called very privately on Mr. Farnum, inquired for the boy, and made a suitable compensation for the good care that had been taken of him. *Cæsar* was a favorite among the white boys of about his age. Capt. Samuel Herbert says he "used to think it quite a treat to go up and have a good play with *Cæsar* Farnum."

Abraham Bradley had a negro slave named Pompey—commonly called "Pomp"—for whom he paid thirty bushels of corn. "Pomp" was quite a favorite in the family. He was the attendant and sort of life-guard of John Bradley in his boyhood. In his last will Mr. Bradley gave Pomp to his grandson John, and ordered his executor "to take especial care that my said negro be not wronged by my aforesaid grandson in any ways; and if he should wrong him, I give him power to do him justice." Mr. Bradley also gave Pomp "the use and improvement of one half acre of land," near his dwelling-house, during his natural life.\*

Col. Benjamin Rolfe owned a negro who, in 1772, when the inventory of Col. Rolfe's property was taken, was valued at £55, lawful money.

William Coffin, the grandfather of Samuel Coffin, Esq., owned a negro woman named "Lucy." "Sampson," a negro belonging to Archelaus Moore, of Canterbury, wanted her for his wife; and there was an agreement that Sampson should work one year for Mr. Coffin to pay for her. A man's wages at that time were about forty dollars a year, or the price of a yoke of oxen. Sampson was a famous fiddler, and for many years afforded fine fun for frolicsome fellows in Concord with his fiddle on election days.

Rev. Timothy Walker had three slaves: a man called *Prince*,

\* See biography of John Bradley, and Abraham Bradley's will.

and two women — *Luce* and *Violet*. Prince was good natured, much attached to his master, and faithful in taking care of horses and cattle. On the adoption of the State Constitution he had his freedom, and went to Andover, where he lived with Dr. Thomas Kittredge. There he married. At one time he came back to Concord dressed in a red coat, which he displayed with much pride, saying — “I rides in the troop, I do.” Prince became very infirm, and was thrown on the town of Woburn for support till he died. Violet married in Dunbarton. Luce died in Concord.

Lieut. Richard Herbert had a slave named Nancy, who was said to have been born in Boston about 1766, and when nine days old was given to a man resident in Bow, who, wishing to remove from the vicinity, brought her to Rumford, and, in 1768, sold her to Lieut. Herbert for about five dollars. As Nancy is very well remembered by many now living, and was much esteemed, the following notice of her will be interesting :

When bought by Mr. Herbert “she was about eighteen months old, and grew up with the children of the family — attended school a little — learned to read and to recite the catechism. She used to say she ‘was treated just the same as the other children, but she supposed she did not expect so much;’ and, also, ‘that she was never conscious of a wish that she had been born white.’ The adoption of the State Constitution, in 1783, was regarded as abolishing slavery within the State. She was about fifteen years of age, and often spoke of the fears she felt lest the Constitution should be adopted. She had been told that she came from Boston, and had a notion that she must return there, and she was constantly inquiring about the city and the road thither. One day she was engaged in washing dishes, when some one came in and told her she was free! She burst into tears, exclaiming, ‘What will become of me!’ She supposed she must start for Boston. The family gathered round, and she said she never was so rejoiced as when it was decided that she should remain in her old and only home. An arrangement was immediately effected as to compensation, which continued till the death of Mrs. Herbert, senior, who made provision for Nancy in her son’s family through life.

"In 1816 she became a member of the church under Dr. McFarland's ministry, and honored her profession. She was faithful, affectionate and cheerful. The anecdotes and incidents of early times, stored in her retentive memory, were a source of infinite pleasure to the children, each of whom had been in turn her favorite. She read much, usually the Bible — was sensible and dignified in manners — none knew but to esteem her. Both Charles and Jonathan Herbert left her bequests by will. In her charities she felt a particular interest in the Education Society, in the cause of Missions, and in all efforts for the elevation of her race. The last two years of her life she was unable to walk much, or attend church often; but death came suddenly and without terror. She died of paralysis, after an illness of two days, October 9, 1845, aged seventy-nine. The following epitaph, written by the late Benjamin Gleason, Esq., of Charlestown, Massachusetts, was received too late for inscription on her tomb-stone :

" 'At first unknown — then sold a slave ;  
Then free, and loved from early youth ;  
In Christian hope, ripe for the grave :  
This tablet but records her worth.' "

#### BEAR STORIES.

Soon after moving to his place, west of Long Pond, Mr. Reuben Abbot heard one of his hogs squeal, which was running at large in the woods. Presuming that a bear had caught it, he hastily seized his gun and went in pursuit. He came in sight of the bear, which was devouring the hog, in the field east of Mr. Jerry Abbot's house. He leveled his gun at the bear, but it missed fire three times. The bear then turned and ran towards Mr. Abbot, who, to escape, sprung upon a small tree, which the bear could not climb. In relating the circumstance, Mr. Abbot used to say "that the old paw of the bear just touched his leather breeches." The flint of his gun being out of order, Mr. Abbot hallooed for his brother James, who came, and the bear was killed.

Oliver Hoit was the first settler, about 1772, on Horse Hill. It was then a wilderness, and the bears and wolves were very



troublesome — devouring his sheep when they were but a small distance from his house. He used to kill bears, some by shooting and others by trapping. The trap was formed of heavy logs in the shape of the figure 4—the upper log falling when the bear entered to take the bait. One trap was set at a distance of nearly three miles from his house. On a warm day in May he rode his old mare to the trap, and found a large bear in it, dead. How to get it home he was at a loss, but soon contrived a way which proved successful. He took off his vest, and buttoned it tight round the old mare's head to blind her eyes, to prevent her being frightened at the bear; next, he took the throat-latch from the bridle, and buckled it tight round the old mare's tail; then cut a hole through the bear's nose, and put in a withe and fastened the other end to the strap on the mare's tail—mounting, he rode home, dragging the bear after him, much amused at the success of his contrivance.\*

Mr. Zebediah Farnum, who lived where Samuel Ames now lives, proposed to Ephraim, son of Deacon Farnum, to go over Rattle-snake Hill, to the east side of Long Pond, and see if they could shoot a bear. They crossed the brook at the outlet of the pond, and in a few moments their dogs began to bark. When they came to them, they found the dogs had treed a large bear. Zebediah shot at it. The bear fell to the ground, and he supposed it was dead; but when the dogs came, and began to smell of the bear, the creature began to kick, and snarl, and fight the dogs. Zebediah, who was very resolute and courageous, thinking that the dogs would get beaten, sprung astride the bear, and took it by the ears, while Ephraim thrust the butt of his gun into the bear's mouth. In this position the bear was held until it was exhausted; when Zeb. let go of one ear, and, taking his jack-knife from his pocket, and opening it with his teeth, cut the bear's throat, which bled to death in a few moments.

At another time Zebediah Farnum killed a bear with a large pitch-pine knot. He heard the bear squeal or grunt, and started in the direction of the sound, near where Isaac Ferrin now lives. Coming near he found bruin in the act of robbing a *wasp's nest*

\* Tradition, by George Abbot, Esq.

in the ground;—sticking his head in, the wasps would sting, and he squeal. Zeb., creeping up unseen, and watching his chance, when the bear's head was in the hole, struck him across the back with his club, and killed him.\*

Stephen Farnum, and John, his cousin, killed a bear at Horse Hill. While the bear was engaged in defending himself against the dog, Stephen clenched him by the ears, and John knocked his brains out with a pitch-pine knot.\*

Rev. Ephraim Abbot, now of Westford, Massachusetts, relates, "That his uncle, Isaac Abbot, told him that he and his brother Ephraim went to the Dark Plains to get a load of candle wood, and came to a large wind-fall tree; that one of them struck upon it with an axe, and a large bear came out of it, and was about to make an attack upon them; but that they defended themselves and killed the bear with the axe and a lever. The flesh weighed about four hundred pounds."

The late Moses Abbot and Richard Flanders, who lived near Hopkinton line, west of Long Pond, employed Mr. Asa Herrick, surveyor, to perambulate the line between them. While at work they were attracted to an old root, by the barking of their dog. There they found a bear. Herrick says, "Let it out;" Abbot says, "Keep it in," and struck at the bear with the head of his axe. But as bruin attempted to come out, he turned the edge of his axe, and with a well aimed blow struck it into the bear's head, and soon killed it. After drawing the bear out, Lieut. Herrick seeing its huge paws, was greatly terrified—being more afraid of a *dead* bear than of a live one.\*

The late Richard Potter used to relate that soon after settling on his place,—where Mr. Thomas D. Potter now lives,—he one night heard an unusual commotion among his hogs, in a pen near the house. He got up and looked about, but saw nothing. After carefully covering the pen with boards, he went to bed, but was soon after roused again by the squealing of his hogs. On going out, he found one of them missing—being borne off by a bear, which carried it on to the hill west of his house, and there devoured it. The bristles of the swine thus devoured were afterwards gathered up, and preserved many years in the family.

\* Tradition, by George Abbot, Esq.

At another time, (soon after his settlement,) Mr. Potter heard a noise at the lower end of "Pine Hill," southeast of his house. Proceeding thither, he found a bear. Bruin had mistaken a wasp's nest in the roots of a tree for a honey-bee's nest, and was attacking it fiercely for its supposed sweets! But the attack proved a *bitter* sweet—for the wasps, stirred up at so unprovoked an attack, had gone at him with waspish fury! The bear would rush up to the tree, thrust both paws into the nest, and then, covered with wasps—paws, head and ears—he would retreat a rod or two, uttering the most painful shrieks! Mr. Potter furnished himself with a stout pitch-wood knot, and when the bear rushed up to the tree to attack the wasps, he rushed up behind him, and dealt him a blow that staggered him; and, repeating them with a will, he brought bruin to the ground, and despatched him.\*

## MILITIA.

In 1774 there were two companies of militia in Concord, belonging to the fifteenth regiment, of which the *field officers* were, Andrew McMillan, Esq.,† Colonel; Thomas Stickney, Esq., Lieut. Colonel; Benjamin Thompson, Esq., Major. Their commissions were dated January 20, 1774.

*Non-Commissioned Field Officer*—James Walker, Sergeant-Major.

## UNIFORM OF THE REGIMENT.

"The officers to wear red coats, cuff'd, lin'd and lapel'd with sky-blue. Sky-blue waistcoats and breeches, all trim'd with white. Black hats with silver hat-band, button and loops, without lace. White stockings, cockade, sash and white gorgets. Swords with silver hilts. Captains and Lieutenants to carry fusees. Field officers to wear silver shoulder knots."

"By order of His Excellency,

JOHN WENTWORTH, Esq., *Captain-General*.

"February 15, 1774."

## EXERCISE.

"The exercise or discipline ordered to be observed and practised in this regiment is that composed for the use of and practised by the Militia of the County of Norfolk, in Great Britain."

"By order of His Excellency," &c.

\* Tradition, by Hon. C. E. Potter.

† After 1774 the name of Colonel Andrew McMillan disappears from our record. See Biographical Sketches.

## OFFICERS OF THE FIRST COMPANY IN CONCORD.

Joshua Abbot, Captain, . . . Commissioned February 21, 1774.  
 Jonathan Stickney, Lieutenant, . . . Commissioned February 21, 1774.  
 John Shute, Ensign, . . . Commissioned February 21, 1774.

## NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Richard Haseltine, 1st Sergeant,\* . . . May 24, 1774.  
 John Chase, 2d Sergeant, . . . May 24, 1774.  
 Dan Stickney, 3d Sergeant, . . . May 24, 1774.  
 Nathan Kinsman, 4th Sergeant, . . . May 24, 1774.

OFFICERS OF THE SECOND COMPANY, BEING THE SIXTH IN THE  
REGIMENT.†

Abiel Chandler, Captain, . . . Commissioned February 26, 1774.  
 Ebenezer Virgin, Lieutenant, . . . Commissioned February 26, 1774.  
 Jonathan Eastman, Ensign, . . . Commissioned February 26, 1774.

## TOWN ACCOUNTS.

*Extracts from Accounts exhibited and accepted, from March 5th,  
 1771, to March, 1775.*

	£	s.	d.
To Abiel Chandler, for keeping school and surveying for the parish, . . . . .	55	14	2½
To Jo. Emery, for keeping school, . . . . .	0	10	6
Patrick Guinlon, for keeping school, . . . . .	31	17	6
John Blanchard's order for boarding a school mistress, . . . . .	0	7	6
Robert Hogg, for keeping school two years at £30, . . . . .	60	0	0
Daniel Abbot, for a wolf's head, . . . . .	0	10	0
Dr. E. H. Goss, for taking care of Jacob Pilsbury and wife, . . . . .	2	7	8
Rev. Mr. Timo. Walker, for procuring the incorpora- tion of Concord, . . . . .	5	5	10
Joseph Eastman, jr., for a wolf's head, . . . . .	0	4	0
Timo. Walker, jr., for a set of measures, 53 crows' heads, articles supplied Pilsbury, and his service as selectman and clerk, . . . . .	7	1	6
Abiel Chandler, for surveying, . . . . .	0	6	0
Benj. Emery's order for carrying out a lame man, and his services as selectman, . . . . .	2	8	0
1772. To the Rev'd Mr. Timo. Walker, for preaching from 26th day of Jan'y, 1772, to 26th Jan'y, 1773, . . . . .	47	1	0½
To John Kimball, for making 5 staves for the tyth- ing men, . . . . .	0	6	3

\*The First Sergeant was Clerk of the Company.

†The names of the Privates in these Companies are not to be found, but the number on the "Alarm List" of the two Companies was one hundred and ninety.

‡Equal to \$156,83, or £120, at silver 17s. per ounce.

PARISH OFFICERS.

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To sundry articles supplied Elisabeth Russ and Samuel Walker, . . . . .	£	s.	d.
To Noah Parker, for one new weight, and sealing the old ones, . . . . .	1	7	3
To Gilman West, for making nails for the meeting-house, . . . . .	0	12	0
	0	5	5

FROM 1774 TO 1775.

To Abiel Chandler, for surveying roads and taking the number of the people, . . . . .	3	10	6
John Kimball, for mending the meeting-house, and for nails for do., . . . . .	0	13	0
Andrew McMillan, Esq., for petitioning the General Court, and assisting in settling Mr. Walker's salary, . . . . .	6	0	0
John Kimball, for a coffin for the body of Samuel Walker, . . . . .	0	6	0
Timothy Walker, jr., for his bill against the parish the year past, . . . . .	2	13	3
Do. for journey to Exeter, to attend the Congress, 5 days at 5s., travail 13s. 4d., . . . . .	1	18	4
To cash paid John Giddinge, for the support of the delegates at the Continental Congress, as per rec't, . . . . .	6	4	0
Rev'd Mr. Walker, for three journeys to Exeter, to attend the Congress, . . . . .	3	16	0
To cash paid John Giddinge, for the support of the Delegates, as per rec't, . . . . .	3	10	0
To a horse the above four journeys, at 6s., . . . . .	1	4	0
To cash paid Mr. John Fowle, for taking care of Dr. Carrigin, when sick of the small pox, as per rec't, . . . . .	3	0	0
To 711 feet of plank for bridges, . . . . .	2	1	0
Abated Nath'l Chandler Abbot, . . . . .	0	2	6

LIST OF OFFICERS

ANNUALLY CHOSEN IN THE PARISH OF CONCORD,

FROM 1766 TO 1775.

	March 4, 1766.	March 3, 1767.
Moderator, . . . . .	Ezra Carter, Esq. . . . .	Ezra Carter.
Clerk, . . . . .	Benjamin Rolfe, Esq. . . . .	Benjamin Rolfe.
Selectmen, . . . . .	{ Benjamin Rolfe, Esq., . . . . .	Lt. Rich. Hasseltine,
	{ Mr. Joseph Farnum, . . . . .	Philip Eastman,
	{ Mr. John Chandler, Jr. . . . .	Amos Abbot.
Constable, . . . . .	Lot Colby. . . . .	Joseph Farnum.
Tythingmen, . . . . .	{ Lt. Richard Hasseltine, . . . . .	Lt. Tho's Stickney,
	{ Nathaniel Eastman, . . . . .	John Kimball,
	{ Amos Abbot. . . . .	Lt. Timothy Bradley.

<i>Sealer of Leather,</i>	William Coffin.	William Coffin.
<i>Sealer of Wts. and Meas.,</i>	Lt. Nathaniel Abbot.	Lt. Nath'l Abbot.
<i>Surveyors of Highways,</i>	Ebenezer Virgin,	Dea. George Abbot,
	Reuben Abbot,	Ens. Jona. Chase,
	Robert Davis,	Ebenezer Virgin,
	Richard Flanders,	Abiel Lovejoy,
	Dea. George Abbot.	Peter Coffin,
<i>Fence-viewers,</i>	Timothy Bradley,	Dea. Joseph Hall.
	Capt. John Chandler,	
	Amos Abbot,	
	Ebenezer Hall,	
<i>Field-drivers,</i>	Dea. Joseph Hall.	
	Philip Eastman,	Nathaniel Eastman,
	Benjamin Emery,	William Coffin,
	Lt. Peter Coffin,	Lt. Tho's Stickney,
	Isaac Chase,	Dea. Joseph Hall,
<i>Hogreeves,</i>	Joseph Hall, Jr.	Ebenezer Hall,
	John Chandler, Jr.,	Ephraim Farnum.
	Daniel Gale,	Joseph Eastman, Jr.,
	Benjamin Fifield,	Benjamin Fifield,
	Abiel Lovejoy,	John Bradley,
<i>Surveyors of Lumber,</i>	James Walker,	Richard Eastman,
	Simon Trumble.	Daniel Gale.
	John Kimball.	Benja. Hunniford.
	John Blanchard.	John Kimball.
	March 1, 1768.	March 7, 1769.
<i>Moderator,</i>	Capt. John Chandler.	Capt. John Chandler.
<i>Clerk,</i>	Benjamin Rolfe.	Timothy Walker, Jr.
<i>Selectmen,</i>	Benjamin Rolfe,	Reuben Kimball,
	Ebenezer Hall,	Ebenezer Hall,
<i>Constable,</i>	Reuben Kimball.	Timothy Walker, Jr.
	Nathaniel Eastman.	Capt. Peter Coffin.*
<i>Tythingmen,</i>	Reuben Abbot,	Reuben Abbot,
	Robert Davis,	Robert Davis,
	Ebenezer Virgin.	Moses Eastman.
<i>Sealer of Leather,</i>	David Hall.	David Hall.
<i>Sealer of Wts. and Meas.,</i>	Nathaniel Abbot,	Lt. Nathaniel Abbot.
<i>Surveyors of Highways,</i>	John Chandler, Jr.,	Lt. Timothy Bradley,
	Dea. George Abbot,	Dea. George Abbot,
	Benjamin Fifield,	Benjamin Fifield,
	Ephraim Farnum, Jr.,	Ephraim Farnum, Jr.,
	James Walker,	Joseph Farnum,
	Ezekiel Diamond,	Benjamin Hanniford,
	Joseph Farnum, Jr.,	Ezekiel Diamond,
<i>Fence-viewers,</i>	Dea. Joseph Hall,	Dea. Joseph Hall.
	Capt. Joseph Eastman,	Phinchas Virgin,
	Richard Herbert,	Richard Herbert,
	Benjamin Emery,	Robert Davis,
	Jacob Hoyt.	Jacob Hoyt.
<i>Field-drivers,</i>	John Bradley,	John Bradley,
	William Virgin,	William Virgin,
	Joshua Abbot,	Joshua Abbot,
<i>Hogreeves,</i>	Chandler Lovejoy.	Chandler Lovejoy.
	Moses Eastman, Jr.,	Robert Eastman,
	James Hasseltine,	Samuel Colby, Jr.,
	Jonathan Stickney,	Jonathan Stickney,
	William Coffin,	John Bradley,
	Jabez Abbot,	Benjamin Farnum.

\* July 4, Jacob Hoyt, Constable.

<i>Surveyors of Lumber,</i>	{ John Kimball, . . . . .	{ John Kimball,
	{ Benjamin Hanniford, . . . .	{ Benjamin Hanniford,
<i>Pound-keeper,</i>	Benjamin Hanniford. . . .	Henry Martin.
	March 6, 1770.	Benjamin Hanniford.
<i>Moderator,</i>	Andrew McMillan. . . . .	March 5, 1771.
<i>Clerk,</i>	Timothy Walker, Jr. . . . .	Andrew McMillan.
	Timothy Walker, Jr., . . . .	Timothy Walker, Jr.
<i>Selectmen,</i>	{ Reuben Kimball, . . . . .	Philip Eastman,
	{ Benjamin Emery. . . . .	Timothy Walker, Jr.,
<i>Constable,</i>	Daniel Carter. . . . .	Benjamin Emery.
		William Coffin.
<i>Tythingmen,</i>	{ Capt. Thomas Stickney, . . .	{ Capt. Tho's Stickney,
	{ Philip Eastman, . . . . .	{ Lt. Timothy Bradley,
	{ Amos Abbot. . . . .	{ Benjamin Hanniford,
<i>Sealer of Leather,</i>	David Hall. . . . .	Amos Abbot.
<i>Sealer of Wts. and Meas.,</i>	Nathaniel Abbot. . . . .	David Hall.
		John Kimball.
	{ Dea. George Abbot, . . . .	{ George Abbot,
	{ John Chandler, Jr., . . . .	{ William Virgin,
	{ Joseph Hasseltine, . . . .	{ Asa Kimball,
<i>Surveyors of Highways,</i>	{ Daniel Chase, Jr., . . . .	{ Jacob Shute,
	{ Joseph Farnum, . . . . .	{ Jonathan Chase,
	{ Jabez Abbot, . . . . .	{ Jonathan Stickney,
	{ James Walker, . . . . .	{ Benjamin Emery,
	{ Richard Eastman, . . . .	{ Joseph Farnum,
		{ Jabez Abbot.
		{ Capt. Tho's Stickney,
	{ Phinehas Virgin, . . . .	{ Phinehas Virgin,
<i>Fence-viewers,</i>	{ Richard Herbert, . . . .	{ James Walker,
	{ Ezekiel Diamond, . . . .	{ Ebenezer Hall,
	{ Ephraim Farnum, Jr. . . .	{ Dea. Joseph Hall,
		{ Ephraim Farnum, Jr.
	{ John Bradlee, . . . . .	{ John Kimball,
<i>Field-drivers,</i>	{ Moses Eastman, Jr., . . . .	{ Jonathan Merrill,
	{ John Chase, Abiel Chandler.	{ Robert Eastman.
	{ Joseph Eastman, Jr., . . . .	{ Capt. Tho's Stickney,
<i>Hogreeves,</i>	{ Nathaniel Abbot, Jr., . . . .	{ Simon Trumble,
	{ Colman Hoyt, . . . . .	{ Benjamin Fifield,
	{ Nathan Colby, . . . . .	{ Jonathan Eastman,
	{ Samuel Colby. . . . .	{ Abiel Chandler.
<i>Surveyors of Lumber,</i>	{ John Kimball, . . . . .	{ John Kimball,
	{ Benjamin Hanniford. . . .	{ Benjamin Hanniford,
<i>Pound-keeper,</i>	Benjamin Hanniford. . . .	Samuel Springer.
	March 3, 1772.	Benjamin Hanniford.
<i>Moderator,</i>	Andrew McMillan, . . . . .	March 2, 1773.
<i>Clerk,</i>	Timothy Walker, Jr. . . . .	Andrew McMillan.
	Timothy Walker, Jr., . . . .	Timothy Walker, Jr.
<i>Selectmen,</i>	{ Joseph Hall, Jr., . . . . .	{ John Kimball,
	{ Phinehas Virgin. . . . .	{ Amos Abbot,
<i>Constable,</i>	Lt. Timothy Bradlee. . . . .	Timothy Walker, Jr.
	{ Capt. Thomas Stickney, . . .	{ Joseph Hall, Jr.
	{ Nathaniel West, . . . . .	{ Nathaniel West,
<i>Tythingmen,</i>	{ Lt. John Chandler, . . . .	{ Thomas Stickney,
	{ Ezekiel Diamond, . . . .	{ Joseph Farnum,
	{ Joseph Farnum. . . . .	{ Ezekiel Diamond,
<i>Sealer of Leather,</i>	David Hall. . . . .	{ Phinehas Virgin.
<i>Sealer of Wts. and Meas.,</i>	Joshua Abbot. . . . .	{ Benjamin Emery.
		{ Joshua Abbot.
		{ William Coffin,
	{ Ebenezer Virgin, . . . .	{ Rich'd Hasseltine, Jr.,
<i>Fence-viewers,</i>	{ John Shute, . . . . .	{ Ebenezer Virgin,
	{ Ebenezer Hall. . . . .	{ Ephraim Farnum, Jr.,
		{ Joseph Hasseltine.

<i>Surveyors of Highways,</i>	George Abbot, . . . . .	George Abbot,
	William Virgin, . . . . .	Jacob Shute,
	Nathaniel Abbot, . . . . .	Robert Davis,
	Henry Beck, . . . . .	Ezekiel Carter,
	Jacob Shute, . . . . .	Jabez Abbot,
	Robert Davis, . . . . .	William Virgin,
	John Blanchard, . . . . .	Moses Sawyer,
<i>Field-drivers,</i> . . . . .	Amos Abbot, . . . . .	Ebenezer Hall,
	Jonathan Chase. . . . .	Moses Eastman.
	Robert Eastman, . . . . .	John Shute,
<i>Hogreeves,</i> . . . . .	John Bradley, . . . . .	William Coffin,
	John Chase. . . . .	Robert Eastman,
		Joseph Farnum, Jr.,
		Philip Harriman.
	Simon Trumble, . . . . .	James Walker,
<i>Surveyors of Lumber,</i> . . . . .	Daniel Gale, . . . . .	Joseph Abbot,
	William Currier, . . . . .	Daniel Chase, Jr.,
	Ephraim Carter, Jr., . . . . .	Stephen Farnum,
	Philip Harriman, . . . . .	Jonathan Stickney,
	Abiel Chandler, . . . . .	Robert Eastman.
<i>Pound-keeper,</i> . . . . .	John Kimball, . . . . .	John Kimball,
	Benjamin Hanniford, . . . . .	Benjamin Hanniford.
<i>March 1, 1774.</i>		
<i>Moderator,</i> . . . . .	Peter Green, Esq.	
<i>Clerk,</i> . . . . .	Timothy Walker, Jr.	
<i>Selectmen,</i> . . . . .	Timothy Walker, Jr.,	
	Ens. Reuben Kimball,	
<i>Constable,</i> . . . . .	Col. Thomas Stickney.	
	John Chandler, Jr.	
<i>Tythingmen,</i> . . . . .	Thomas Stickney,	
	Nathaniel West,	
	Phinehas Virgin,	
	Ezekiel Diamond,	
<i>Sealer of Leather,</i> . . . . .	Joseph Farnum.	
<i>Sealer of Wts. and Meas.,</i>	Thomas Wilson,	
	Joshua Abbot.	
<i>Surveyors of Highways,</i>	Robert Davis,	
	Ezekiel Diamond,	
	Thomas Stickney,	
	Timothy Bradley,	
	Moses Eastman,	
	Nathan Abbot,	
	Henry Martin,	
<i>Fence-viewers,</i> . . . . .	Ebenezer Hall,	
	John Shute.	
	Ebenezer Virgin,	
<i>Field-drivers,</i> . . . . .	William Coffin,	
	Richard Hasseltine, Jr.,	
	Jonathan Stickney.	
<i>Hogreeves,</i> . . . . .	Nathaniel Eastman,	
	John Bradley,	
	Ezekiel Diamond, Jr.	
	Nathaniel Eastman,	
	James Hasseltine,	
<i>Surveyors of Lumber,</i> . . . . .	Richard Herbert,	
	Daniel Chase, Jr.,	
	Dan Stickney,	
<i>Pound-keeper,</i> . . . . .	Stephen Farnum.	
	John Kimball,	
	Benjamin Hanniford,	
	Henry Martin.	
	Benjamin Hanniford.	